DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HERSCHELL V. JOHNSTON,

TO SEVERAL GENTLEMEN IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

SANDY GROVE, near Barlow P O., Ga., Sept, 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th instant was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement at the South.' I long for peace as ardently as "the hart pants for the cooling water brook." I agree with you that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms." The pen, not the sword, must at last solve our difficulties, and the sooner the controversy can be transferred from the field of battle to the forum of rational and honorable negotiation, the better it will be for both governments. I agree with you that the peace movement at the North should be duly encouraged at the South. To this end, we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us upon honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace and readiness for negotiation from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt.—The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and Gen. Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain beyond a doubt. What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the government of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation on our part, and it would stimulate and intensify the war spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow, and the premonitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knees of unconditional surrender.

In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation, and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has announced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part, that he will not treat with rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States,) except upon the condition that we lay down our arms, abandon slavery, and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberality and magnanimity—So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the government of the United States, which will not bring upon us confiscation, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishonor.—What worse would be our doom if subjugated by military power? Subjugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would at least save to us our honor.

If the people of the United States will change their rulers; if they will repudiate the avowed policy of subjugation; if they will return to a practical recognition of the true principles which underlie the whole structure of American governments, organized to secure and maintain constitutional liberty, the door will soon be open for an honorable and lasting peace. Peace upon any other terms involves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force—not of choice and compact between co-equal and sovereign States. Peace upon any other terms means despotism, enthroned in empire—not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed" and organized "in such form as to them shall be most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States—the peace of death to constitutional liberty—the stagnant peace of despotism—the peace which chains and prison-bars impose.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For although the Chicago platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a failure. They declare that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot, by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of administration, and with that a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face, in the arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such deliberations.

In their long cherished devotion to the Union of the States, a sentiment which challenges my respect, the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors. On the one hand, they attach an undue importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principles and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it fails to secure that object, and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States in contempt of that Union, in a wanton disposition to insult its flag and to destroy the government of which it is the emblem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organization of States. But it was more; it was such an organization, founded upon great principles, in order to give the most efficient security for the maintenance of those very same principles. These principles are the sovereignty of the States; the right of the people to govern themselves; the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs, to establish its own municipal institutions, to organize its own system of labor, and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restrictions except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. On these the Union was based, and constituted the solemn guarantee of all, that each State should be protected in their undisturbed enjoyment. When it failed to do this, or what is worse, when its government passed into the administration of those whose avowed policy and measures must lead to the overthrow of those principles, it was virtually at an end, and in their opinion ceased to be valuable to the people of the Confederate States. Hence, secession was not resorted to merely to throw off the Union. Our people loved the Union and honored its once glorious flag, for the rich memories that clustered around it. They left it with a reluctance and regret to which history will scarcely do justice. They were, as they are now, wedded to the principles in which the Union was founded; they separated from it, but to vindicate and maintain them. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impartial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no people were ever prompted to so momentous a step by loftier devotion to constitutional liberty. For this, we are denounced as rebels against the government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors; our country is invaded, our homes desolated, and our people slain by hostile armies. We are told that we must be conquered or exterminated. The North is fighting us to maintain the mere fact or form of Union, by force. We are defending ourselves to preserve the great principles which lay at the foundation of the Union.

If we be rebels against the one, if disposed to tawdry epithets, we might reply that they who advocate and wage this war against us, are traitors to the other. If there is wrong on either or both sides, let impartial history decide who are the greater sinners. This is the naked truth. When thus viewed, how cruel and unnatural is this war! Why should the North fight us? Especially why should the thousands of professed constitutional men of the North lend their countenance and aid to our subjugation? We are struggling for principles which should be as dear to them as they are to us. Do they not see, that our overthrow will be the downfall of constitutional liberty—fatal to their freedom as well as ours—the inauguration of an irresponsible and unlimited despotism? Correct ideas are slow in their progress of leavening the mass of mind; truth is ever trampled upon, when passion gains sway. But the ultimate prevalence of the one, and the ascendancy of the other is only a question of time and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the thinking, and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore the Union, in the good faith—the Union of the constitution; but, either to secure disunion, by avowing impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence the Chicago movement. Hence the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God opened the light, that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discern the volcano that threatens to engulf their liberty. Then they will consider negotiation not only politically but absolutely necessary. Then peace will come, predicated upon those principles so essential to both governments and all our strifes and difficulties solved in conformity to the best interest of the parties.

In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. I would not be understood, however, as standing on any point of etiquette, as to who should take the initiative—I have no such feeling. All I mean to say is, that in view of the avowed policy of the United States Government, any advance on our part is already rejected, before made, and that we cannot make any upon the conditions announced by its President. I would not hesitate to take the initiative if there was the least hope of a favorable response or an honorable result. But if the Government of the United States should pass into other hands, repudiate the policy of subjugation, and indicate a desire for negotiation, I would, it need be, have our Government propose it—certainly, accept the offer of it, if tendered by the Federal authorities. Such I believe be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am satisfied is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States. He has avowed it on every occasion which required him to allude to the subject. The North can have peace at any moment. All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us, or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing—always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us, the war must continue. For what can we do, but defend? We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.

Are our people prepared for peace upon those terms? It is an insult to ask the question, unless indeed, we suppose contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true, than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self goveramen'."

So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and obey the inspiration which it should kindle in the breasts of freemen, they cannot be conquered.—They may have their land desolated, their property destroyed, their towns and cities burned and sacked, but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace so long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may not, even if the Chicago movement should be successful. But let us wait and hope for the change and for peace. If it come not, then we must rely upon the omnipotence of truth and right, and the judicious economy and use of the means which God has given us. Patience, fortitude, courage, hope and faith are as much elements of heroic patriotism as they are of Christian perfection. It is as indispensable to cherish them with untiring devotion, as the only condition on which liberty can be gained or preserved. Her christening from the beginning, was the baptism of blood. She requires her votaries to lock arms and shields around her altar, resolved to die freemen, rather than live slaves. If this be the spirit of the people, ultimate success will be the reward for the sufferings and sacrifices. For their encouragement, history is replete with examples, of which none is more striking or more inspiring than that of the revolution of 17.6. Then let there be no despondency—no relaxation of effort and energy—no abatement of courage and heroic resolve.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Executive Department, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not devisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
oct 6-d3t Adjutant General.

☞ All daily papers in the State copy three times; weekly one time.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.
WM. H CROW,
sep 24 e-d2w* Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 220.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do.,
White Jaconet, Checked do.,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationary, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1864.—d-tf

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Raleigh on the 2nd Thursday in October, 13th instant.

It is earnestly requested that all who have taken stock in this enterprise be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. A President and Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Besides, the Agent has taken the responsibility of sending an Agent to Europe to purchase vessels. He wants the sense of the Stockholders on this subject. He has labored to carry out the original designs of the Company, and thinks he has been happy in securing in Europe the services of one who has been so largely engaged in Foreign trade during the war.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS,
Agent N. C. V. Navy.
October 7th, 1864.—dtd

☞ Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Greensboro' Patriot copy till 13th inst. and send bills to the subscriber.
W. H.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet long.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1865.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dtf

$50 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery in any Jail in the State, of my negro man JACOB, who left me on the 18th. His age is 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs near 160 pounds, has thick lips, and the first finger on his left hand cut nearly off by a cutting machine, and had it tied up when he left. He was formerly owned by Mr. Nixon, near Wilmington, No doubt he is making his way down there.
JAMES L. CARDWELL,
oct 3d7* Madison, Rockingham Co., N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE.

12 NEGRO CARPENTERS to whom steady employment will be given for several months. Also, 12 House Servants and Farm Hands for the ensuing year. All to be employed in Orange Co., N. C., one of the healthiest and safest portions of the Confederacy.

Satisfactory reference will be given.
Apply to DR. STUART WHITE.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1864 —d1w

☞ Petersburg Express copy one week and send bill to this office.

Notice.

TAX IN KIND!!

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a good family residence in Raleigh for a refugee from Petersburg with a tolerably large family. Apply to
W. H. CROW,
sep 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted,

A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address, stating price, &c.,
S. W. MARSHALL,
oct 7-d2t* Pacific, N. C.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale,

SITUATED twelve miles from Concord depot, in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c.—Nearly all the land is level. Apply to

Dr. W. R. MILLER,
oct 7-d10t RALEIGH, N. C.

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

---

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three months. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G. V.,
sep 29-d18t Clarksville, Va.

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Wanted,

A GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscription.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Executor of Wm. Boylan.
Rrleigh, Sept. 23, 1864—d2tawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also, for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments if desired.
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.
Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court-House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland.—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S. CORPENING, C. M. E.
Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Niles' Register Revived.

PROSPECTUS OF

"The Countryman."

NILES' REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to-wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER,
oct 5 d3t EATONTON, GA.

Exchange Notice.—No. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., September 20, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged. RO. OULD,
oct 4-d6t Agent of Exchange.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

Wanted,

AS an investment. $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d12t* THIS OFFICE.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch't's and Auct's.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED

WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to
ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t.*

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance insured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21 d12t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,
N. N. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d3 6

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the *Confederate* were changed as follows:

Daily—$25 for 6 months
" 15 " 3 months
" 5 " 1 month
Tri-Weekly—$15 for 6 months
" 10 " 3 months
Weekly—10 for 6 months
" 5 " 3 months.

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

THERE is much of similarity in the character of the expeditions, and we trust there will be in the fate of Julian the apostate, and Sherman the apostate. The one was an apostate from the christian faith, with whose principles he had been imbued, in whose doctrines he has been instructed, and whose faith he had professed to adopt. The nephew of the great Constantine, he had the example of his great kinsman to guide and direct him.—Entrusted in his infancy to the care of Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, he was educated as one of the priesthood, and was admitted even to the inferior offices of the ecclesiastical order. In the first moment of his power, he apostatised from his religion—forsook the worship of the true God, and became the worshipper of idols and the cruel persecuter of his former associates.

Sherman, like Julian, is an apostate—an apostate from the convictions and principles which, next to religion, should have been sacred upon his conscience. He was a Northerner by birth, but left his native home to take up his abode in the South. Professing to adopt the defence of the peculiar institution of our section, he fixed his residence in Louisiana, in a portion of the State where society was most impressed with the institution of slavery. Professing the doctrine of States' right, advocating secession, and pledging in advance his services to the cause, when the trial should come—he entered a Southern college, became a teacher of Southern youth, and was found in this occupation when the hour arrived for the fulfillment of his pledges or their violation. *When* it *did* come, he proved false, and *apostatised*.

There are other features similar in the two characters. Both were men of decided ability—both obstinate, determined of purpose and indefatigable in its execution; both of relentless, cruel and unscrupulous policy; both disregarding, in the progress towards the accomplishment of their design, all the humanities, intent only upon the result to be effected. Both undertook the prosecution of difficult and hazardous enterprises. When Julian, having advanced along the Euphrates and transported his fleet of hundreds of vessels through the Royal canal, from this river to the Tigris he embarked his troops, and crossed its waters; and then setting fire to his fleet, advanced upon Cesiphan, the Capitol city of the Sassandides, he was very much in the situation of Sherman when, after traversing his long line of communication, he finally sat down in Atlanta, ran in the stock of provisions which the short truce enabled him to supply, and then saw himself cut off for the future from the supplies that he needs, and from the country that afforded them.

And now comes the period when Georgia must follow up the parallel of her Persian prototypes. Like Media in the kingdom of Assyria, Georgia is filled, with villages and towns; with a fertile soil in an improved state of cultivation. Julian had feasted his eyes upon the extensive region lying between the river Tigris and the mountains of Media and fully expected that with the too forcible instruments of persuasion—steel and gold—he could easily procure a plentiful subsistence from the fears or avarice of the natives. But on the approach of his army, this rich and smiling prospect was instantly blasted. The inhabitants deserted the villages, they drove off their cattle, and the grass and ripe corn were consumed with fire; so that the march of Julian was over a smoking and naked desert. This is a desperate method of defence; such an one as a people who prefer independence to property, alone are capable of; but it is an effectual one. It proved so in the case of the apostate Julian. His career of conquest was suddenly cut short; his scanty stock of provisions began to give out, and he was forced to turn away from the dreams of conquest in which he had indulged.

If the people of Georgia now love independence more than property, and we doubt not they do; if they are possessed of the hardy self-sacrificing spirit of freemen, and we believe they are; they will make it impossible for Sherman to venture towards Macon, Augusta or Savannah.

When Julian found himself deprived of his last resource, he turned to retreat; and hoping by directing his steps towards the banks of the Tigris to save his army by a hasty march to the confines of Corduene, "a fertile and friendly province which acknowledged the sovereignty of Rome," his desponding troops beholding the clouds of dust which arose on the plain, endeavored to persuade themselves that this "formidable appearance was occasioned only by a troop of wild asses." But at the dawn of day "they were surrounded by an army of Persians, commanded by Meranes, a general of rank and reputation" Fro day to day the desponding invaders we charged and disabled until, in one of their e ery day fights, Julian received a mortal wou and died. His successor, Jovian, was content make a treaty to save the remnant of his arm and the expedition resulted to the honor of t Persians, as the ignominious treaty forms memorable era in the decline and fall of t Roman Empire. So may it be with Georgi She is now the Persia of the Confederacy. S has the Apostate shut off within her confine If she emulate the Persian people—if she mal his advance impossible—if she turn out h armed population and hang upon his retre —if she occupy and fortify the hills—if s hold the banks of her streams—if she close i upon his "wearied legionaries and attack b camps—Sherman, the apostate, will share t fate of his predecessor. He himself will su fer the punishment of his crimes and cruelti and his horde of rapacious invaders, capture and imprisoned, will make an "era in the e tablishment of our independence, and p Georgia where Yorktown was placed b Washington—*the birthspot of the nation.* B fore this end is attained, Sherman, like Ju lian, will see "clouds of dust;" and he wi have the advantage of the latter in this, th whereas Julian fancied there were "*wild as- es,*" there were none and no semblance any; Sherman will be altogether in t wrong in the same surmise—though the co duct of certain politicians of Georgia wi serve very well to give shape to the impre sion.

WE learn from the *State Journal*, that th Yankee commander at Newbern has refus the proposition of Gen. Baker to send a Su geon to attend the citizens of Newbern wh are suffering with yellow fever. The oppo tunity is thus lost to Dr. O. A. White for fu filling the humane purpose for which he vol unteered; nevertheless, it was a gallant and heroic offer, which should have received a the hands of Gen. Palmer a consideratio more worthy of a gentleman. It will no lessen the brutality of the refusal, that Gen Palmer gives assurance that "their every want is humanely and promptly supplied."—This may, or may not be; but Gen. Palme might very readily have given his sanction t an offer so full of benevolence as that made by Gen. Baker. That he has refused, detracts from the distinction he has heretofore acquired of being rather more of a gentleman than his associates, and fixes him as no better than Butler and the rest of them.

Gen. Baker was in condition to make this offer—known as he was to Gen. Palmer and to the enemy universally, as one of the most chivalrous of our army—a gentleman of thorough honor. It could not fail to be known to the Yankee commander, that his sole object was to lessen the sufferings of an afflicted class, and do a deed of humanity. That Gen. Palmer could not appreciate so just and noble a sentiment, arises out of his natural indifference to such emotions, as well as out of the prevailing deficiency around him.

As inferior as he is to Gen. Baker in these gentler qualities, he is none the less so in the attributes of a soldier. The Department now under Gen. Baker's command gives evidence of a skillful and industrious director. It is thoroughly organized, and in excellent condition. Notwithstanding the inconvenience of a painful wound, Gen. Baker is unremitting in the discharge of his duties. The State has not in her service an officer who possesses more the qualities to command. Brave, ardent, untiring and full of devotion to his State and to the cause, he is worthy among the worthiest. We should be sorry, to lose him from his present position. But if his wound will enable him to bear the service of the field, at the head of a division of cavalry, he would be sure to make his mark. In our admiration of the man, we have wandered from the matter of our article, and extended a eulogy where none was needed.

Croatan Light House.

The ram *Albemarle*, ran out the other night in the Sound, and on the 4th inst., reached Croatan light house; the keeper of which was captured, the light house blown up, and it and its contents destroyed. The ram then put back through the enemy's fleet and reached her destination in safety. The affair was under the management of Master Long, of the *Albemarle*, and reflects much credit upon him.

We publish on our first page, to-day, the Letter of Senator Johnson, of Georgia, in reply to "several gentlemen in middle Georgia." It is a sterling production; contains nothing covert or concealed—makes no harping upon the illusory idea of the "recognition of the States," as distinct from the recognition of the Confederacy. It advocates energy in the prosecution of the war, and a readiness for negotiation through the constituted authorities.

AMONG the prisoners lately delivered at Variana is James Hoyt, formerly of Washington, son of James Hoyt, Esq., President of the Bank of Washington. This young man volunteered in the 3d Alabama Regiment, and until his capture was with that gallant Regiment in its arduous service. He has been suffering the hardships of imprisonment for fifteen months, and his health is much broken. We welcome him to the endearments of his country and home.

We learn that a private letter received by a gentleman in this town, dated 5th of October, states that Col. William M. Barber, 37th Regiment N. C. Troops, died of wounds received on the 30th Sept.—*Salsbury Watchman.*

For the Confederate.

MESSRS EDITORS: Please allow me a small space in your columns, to correct any false impressions by your correspondent "Justice" in his article which appeared in your columns several days ago, and in which he insinuates that the rail road companies have white men detailed to fill positions occupied by negroes before the war. There are very few positions on the railroads besides that of laborers that can be filled by negroes, and as the law allows only one man to the mile of track, it is not to be supposed that railroad companies would detail men for positions which could be filled by negroes at much less expense and trouble to the companies. Besides this, the President or Superintendent of the roads have to send a list monthly to the Commandant of Conscripts, setting forth occupation, &c., and taking an oath before a Justice of the Peace that the men asked for are indispensable to the efficient operation of the road, that the number of persons whose exemptions are asked for, does not exceed one to each mile of track in use for military transportation, and that since the passage of the act no person has been employed in any capacity where it was practicable to employ one not liable to military service and capable of performing efficiently the duties of such position. So your readers will see that as only a limited number of men are allowed the Roads, that it would be of no advantage to them to detail men who would be of little or no service or whose positions could be filled by negroes. Disabled soldiers would not accept situations on railroads, because with a very little trouble and with a very small amount of money they could earn by speculation twenty times the small salaries paid by railroad companies, and besides this, there are very few places on railroads a disabled soldier could fill. If Justice would try some of the situations, especially one where he would be required to be up four nights out of five, he would soon see that he was mistaken.

Your correspondent "An Old Farmer" complains about the railroad companies increasing their rates. Now in accordance with the valuation of money, railroad fare is cheaper than before the war, and cheaper than almost any thing else. Railroad fare in this State, (or at least the roads I am familiar with,) is about six times the price before the war, whereas they have to pay from 20 to 75 times old prices for the bacon, lard, corn, labor, oil wood, &c., they use. The old issue is received by railroads, while many farmers refuse to receive it, and much prefer selling for specie at lower rates. The reason why railroad fare has advanced so much may not be known, and I would here inform your correspondent, that the reason why some of the roads increased their rates was from necessity, as the government controls transportation, and the government has not paid the roads, or many of them, but for one month's work done the present year. As the government will not allow the transportation of much if any private freight, the companies have found it difficult to carry on the operations of the road, and especially to pay for wood and labor, inasmuch they were working almost exclusively for the government, and receiving nothing for their earnings and the large amount already due. One of the roads advanced their rates on citizens and lowered the rates for soldiers to 5 cents per mile, which is government rates. Will the farmers lower the prices of provisions to soldiers families?—The railroad companies have acted nobly in this war; they have worked for very low rates for the government, received their notes at par when they had no real value, and have invested largely in government securities, while others have been investing in cotton, lands and specie. FAIR PLAY.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.—The Meridian *Clarion* tells the following of this gentleman:

Emerson Etheridge, it is said, made a speech some time since at Paducah, favoring the nominees of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency. Subsequently he gathered quite a crowd around him at the hotel, where he came down heavily on Lincoln. The commandant of the post, after listening awhile, stepped up and told him he must quit his treasonable talk. Etheridge wanted the Yankee officer to define what was treason; and told him that he was as good a Union man as could be found in the United States. The officer replied, "then sir, you ought to have on your uniform." "Ah sir," rejoined Etheridge, "that has been disgraced by being placed on a nigger." The commandant left, and in a few minutes a guard entered with a note to Etheridge, informing him that he had to leave the place in two hours under penalty of having a ball placed to his leg and being put to work on the streets. Etheridge took the hint and left.

The Yankee officer served Emerson right. What right has he to speak with freedom? He chose the association of the Yankees in preference to that of his own people. What right has he to refuse the Yankee uniform because the nigger wears it? The negro wears it from compulsion. He has done it service from choice. Emerson has put the "chain" upon his own limbs. It would be a suitable appendage if he were made to wear the "ball."

BARBAROUS INHUMANITY!—Four or five hundred sick prisoners were brought to this city from Northern prisons, for exchange last Thursday, in a condition which proclaims the savage inhumanity of the enemy. We learn from them that their food was sour bread and bad meat, which aggravated their disease. When through neglect they were reduced too low to be restored to health, they were sent here to die. Twelve of them, we understand, died on board the boat between Fortress Monroe and this city; and thirty more were numbered with the dead within three days after their arrival. One of them who had been accused of theft had been made deaf, dumb, and blind by strangulation—having been hung by the neck till he became insensible! His tormentors then spared his life, that it might prolong his misery?—*Richmond Christian Observer.*

The dog star Sirius, known in ancient times by its reddish tint, spoken of by Horace as "*rubra canicula,*" and by Seneca as having a more vivid color than Mars, "*acrior ruber* is now without any perceptible color.

List of Casualties in Clingman's Brigade.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY]

FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Lieut Col C B Hobson commanding. Field and Staff—Missing Lieut Col C B Hobson. Wounded, sergt major W D McMillan severe in shoulder.

Company A, capt E Southerland commanding. Wounded, lieut R J P Hawes severe in leg and breast and in the hands of the enemy, corpl Thos Atkinson severe in shoulder, privates W H Bueland left side severe, R J Baker severe right foot and left arm amputated, J W U Harrell severe left leg, N R Rozier severe in left leg and in enemy's hands, W L Woodcock severe shoulder. Missing, serg, James Ennis, privates W B Byrd, L Edwardst, E Holmes, Mansy, J H Porter.

B, lieut C L Cowles commanding. Wounded, sergt George W Merritt slight in thigh, privates J P Book slight in thigh, W R Best slight in leg, Wm Jones severe in leg, D J Smith severe in side. Missing, sergt J R Williamson, corpl C M Strickland, privates John Armstrong, A Guy, J W Herring, W A McArthur.

C, lieut E L Watson commanding. Killed, Paul Tayler. Wounded, privates W H Cattle severe in thigh, Levi Merritt slight in neck, Elias Sullivan stunned by a shell, Robt Watkins slight in leg. Missing, A Keathley.

D, lieut F S Currie commanding. Killed, corpl R M Currie, private D McG Currie. Wounded, lieut F S Currie severe in right shoulder, privates H McGoogan severe in head, G G Little seriously in right thigh, J Overton severe in right thigh, Jacob Musslewhite slight in leg. Missing, H H McCallum.

E, lieut J P Pitman commanding. Wounded, sergt Jos Bullock slight in foot, corpl Wm Trevatt slight in finger, privates C E Bullock severe, in hand, John C Morris severe in right arm, E McNeil slight in head, N Carter slight in arm. Missing, lieut J P Pitman, privates Wm McCormick, Jordan Trevatt, Amos Taylor.

F, capt W S Norment commanding. Wounded, capt W S Norment in right leg, corpl W B McLellan severe in head, privates Wm Humphrey slight in thigh, A B Purnell slight in left arm, Jackson Boon slight in thigh.

G, Lieut T B Lippitt comd'g. Killed—private W J Beazley. Wounded—privates W Jernigan severe in foot, J Q Williams in finger, A Nobles in neck, W A Nelson severe in left arm, M D Blackburn mortally in left breast. Missing, sergt T F Ketchum, corpl D F Saggs, private A F Blake, N Benton, C M Craig, J L Hinson, A B Harelson, S Norris, A Thigpen, N J Thompson.

H, Lieut J A Meares, comd'g. Wounded—Sergt J B Colyer in head, privates W J Cotrell in hand, D Tyson severe in left leg.—Missing, sergt J E Campbell, privates Wm Batten, M Cartrell, F R George, P R Kelleham, A Nobles, C Odom, B B Reynolds, J T Thompson, J N Tyson.

I, Lieut C T Guy, comd'g. Wounded—Lieut C T Guy in left leg, privates S C Beazley severe in shoulder, T D Jones severe in leg, Irvine Jones severe in side, W J Noil in abdomen. Missing, corpl W J Blew, H J Bayne, privates A G Bayne, R R Bell, Wm Holly, J Bruce, J D Williams, J C Gaddie, James Bell.

K, Lieut H V Henston, comd'g. Wounded—Privates W H Rich severe in head, M L Bradshaw in thigh. Missing, corpl B F Hollingsworth, privates J C Williford, J T Williford.

Total Officers 7, Enlisted men 97.

61ST REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, MAJOR EDWARD MALLET COMMANDING.

Field and Staff—Wounded, W L Faison Adjt in hip supposed to be mortal.

Company A, Capt James H Robinson, comd'g. Wounded—Capt Jas H Robinson severe, in hands of the enemy, Lieut Wm F Smith severe in thigh, privates C H Smith in face, J J Kelley in hand, A W Parrish in face severe. Missing, sergt J O Armstrong, J M Smith, Lieut J M Chestnut, corpl M H Oates, privates W J Moore, W W W Wilson.

B, Capt Wm M Stevenson, comd'g.—Wounded—Sergt Stephen Owens in foot.—Missing, Capt W M Stevenson, Lieut David F Redditt, corpl S C Bishop, privates David Edwards, Thos Russ, Samuel Snell, John Angel, Edward Neil, Noah Bell.

C, Lieut Jno F Guthrie, comd'g. Wounded—Corpl J D Wilson in arm and side severe. Missing, sergt A S Wooten, privates Wm McKioid, R Richmond, Lieut Jno F Guthrie.

D, Lieut Wm S Ramsay, comd'g. Wounded—Lieut Wm S Ramsay severe in arm and breast, Lieut Jas O Ellington in hand of enemy, privates John Fields severe in foot, Wm P Holt in hand, Franklin Jones slight. Richard Jones slight, John Jones in side, James J Lewis in hip, Johnson Mann severe in hip, Larkin Martin severe in arm, Joan Shaw severe in arm, Joseph M Stone severe in leg, Thomas Thomas stunned by shell, Wm Thomas severe in foot, John Talley in hand, Norman A Webster severe in hand. Missing, Levi Churchfield, Wm M Lewis, H N Covert, Alfred Hadley, Elbert M Johnson, David Jones, M Lewis, Robert T Berry, Ingraham Russil, Wm Shaw, David Sloan, Samuel Thomas.

E, Lieut J Q Jackson, commanding. Killed—Private Perry Blizard; wounded, J H Dale in shoulder severe, Elijah McKeel in arm severe, J J Hughes in side severe, L F Malpass in shoulder severe. Missing, Lieut J Q Jackson, private Henry E Deever.

F, Capt William A Darden, commanding. Wounded, Lieut P F M Daniel since dead, sergt Aoram L Darden severe in foot, neck and arm, corporal John R Peaden severe in ankle, corporal James A Crawford slight in hand, privates Martin Corbitt severe in thigh, Elverson Owens severe in head, John R McKeel slight in face, John Baker, slight in face. Missing, Capt W A Darden, privates W H Wheeler, W R Shackleford, P Q A Mathews, J W Edwards, T B Carraway.

G, Capt L L Keith, commanding. Wounded, Captain L L Keith, abdomen and wrist supposed mortal since died, sergt T F E Hodges in foot severe, privates Alexander Pridgenin leg severe, A J Mott abdomen slight. Missing, privates A K Hening, S P Parks.

H, Capt Jno D Biggs, commanding. Killed, sergt Asa T Griffin, privates Henry D Peel, Jesse B Vick; wounded, corporal T S Peel, privates Stanly, D Mardison in hands of enemy, W A Inman, James Page severe, Geo James. Missing, corpl J G Godward, sergt T L Corey, T B Robinson, privates John W Medford, James Corey, Abner J Barnes, Amaleck James.

I, Lieut George Grimsley, commanding. Killed, Sergt James Blevins, private Benjamin Crouse. Wounded, Lieut Geo Grimsley slight in face, lieut Joshua Cox severe in knee, privates John Athan severe in thigh, Jefferson Blevins slight in right arm, W D Thompson severe in side, Wm Bobbitt slight in head, missing, sergt R. F Ballard, T L Jones, privates R Andrews, T Andrews, H W Crouse, Jefferson Caudill, Z D Murray, B Edwards.

K, capt Stephen W Nobles commanding. Wounded, lieut H C Koonce leg amputated, sergt Jos P Oliver severe in arm shoulder and ankle, privates John A Huffman severe in thigh, Daniel A Williams arm two places, John H Bosden in hands of enemy, Lewis T Howard in hands of enemy, Phineas Whaley in hands of enemy, James Whaley in hands of enemy. Missing lieut Simeon E Koonce, sergt Edward G Huggins, corpls Fred. Stanley, Winder Harper, privates H G Bosden, Wm Carter, Jesse W Heath, Wm Saunders, Simeon Hare

TOTAL—Officers 16, Enlisted Men 116.

RECAPITULATION.

8th N C Regt	Officers	11,	Enlisted Men		186
31st " "	"	12	"	"	132
51st " "	"	7	"	"	97
61st " "	"	16	"	"	116
Total,		46			481

Aggregate loss including Capt W H S Burgwyn, Brigade Inspector, who was captured, 528.

EDWARD WHITE.
Asst Adj't Gen'l

We regret to learn that a report prevails, that the enemy have captured and destroyed the town of Marianna, in Florida; and that among those captured, was Mr. Frank Haywood of this community, who has a valuable plantation and negroes near that place. We hope that the report may prove not well founded, and that our fellow citizen may return to his family uncontaminated by the Yankee "grip."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—On Saturday, our eastern Shore battery opened on a gunboat, and whipped it off. On Sunday, the same battery opened on a side-wheel steamer, and disabled her. The vessel is not now visible in the fleet.

This morning all but two vessels disappeared, but came back in the evening.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official despatches received at the War Department to-day, state that Vaughan's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Bull's Gap.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Col. P. B. Harris' the distinguished Chief Engineer of Beauregard's Staff, who constructed the batteries which defended Charleston, died to day at Somerville, of yellow fever contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored. All quiet except the usual shelling.

Arrival of Flag of Truce.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—The flag of truce boat came up yesterday. The naval and Fort Gaines garrisons will be exchanged. The enemy declined exchanging Fort Morgan garrison.

New Advertisements.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.
RALEIGH, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 15.

THE following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

ADJ'T. AND INSP'R GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26th, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS.
No. 228.

* * * *

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJU'T AND INSP'R GNNL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 233

I. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operation of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES,
JOHN W. GINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Oct. 12-d4t w2t
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Western Democrat, copy Daily 4 times, and Weeklies 2 times.

VIRGINIA SALT!
Buy Now!!

WILL SELL at the lowest cash price, or or exchange one bushel Salt for two bushels good wheat. Call on
oct12-d1t* A. D ELLIS,
Franklinton.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT GIRL, 18 years old, a fair washer, ironer, and cook, sound and healthy. Having more of this class of servants than needed, will sell a bargain to get a good home for her.
d4t* W. H. CROW.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICER,
2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WINSTON, OCT. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not affected by their physical condition, or who have been detailed for agricultural purposes, or on account of private or public necessity, are exempt from attendance on the days appointed. But persons who have been recommended or assigned to light duty in any and every department of the government are required to be present as well as others who have formerly been examined:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday. October 22, 1864.
Greenville. Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M. LITTLE,
Capt. and En. Officer.

oct13taw-6t.
Wilmington Journal and Tarboro' Southerner copy 3 times.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 40.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adjt and Inspt Gen'l's Office, herewith published. The exceptions embraced in Paragraph I, are not construed to include producers detailed under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II. In pursuance of Paragraph IV of said Genl Orders No. 76 and of Genl Orders No. 12 from the Lieut. General commanding, Enrolling Officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay.

III. Enrolling Officers will at once perceive the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order. No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time. If additional force be required, Enrolling Officers will, by direction of the Lieut. General commanding, employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given.

By Order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant*

Adjt. and Insp. General's Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 76.

I. ALL details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order. S. COOPER,
oct 11 d3t Adj't and Inp'r Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Asheville New, Iredell Express and Wadesboro' Argus copy 3 times.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

LODGED

AT the Charleston Work House, as a runaway, JAMES LEWIS, a mustee, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. James says he belongs to Hiram Brinson, at Raleigh, N. C., formerly of Newbern, N. C.
oct 10-d3t W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,

WILL sell on WEDNESDAY next, October 12th at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogsheads Tobacco, a No. 1 article in the leaf,
6 Kegs pure White Lead,
2 Sewing Machines,
6 Barrels Soft Soap,
A lot of Clothing consisting of Ladies Silk Dresses and Underclothing,
Men's Coats, Pants, Draws and Shirts,
1 Negro Boy 21 years old, a good Shoe Maker,
Sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
oct 10-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants

Piano! Piano!!

WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT ANOTHER PIANO.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 10-d3t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

Strayed

FROM the Government Stables, in Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of October, SIX MULES, branded "C. S." As they were sent from Greensboro', N. C., by the country roads, they are probably making their way back to Greensboro'. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension, or any information that will lead to their recovery, on application to
J. M. POWELL, Capt. & A. Q. M.,
oct 8-d4t* Weldon, N. C.

Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE RATES OF BOARD, &c., when paid in PROVISIONS AT OLD PRICES, are as follows, viz:

Per Day	$1 50
Single Meal	50
" Lodging	50
" Horse-feed	50
" Omnibus Fare	25

This notice is given in answer to inquiries on this subject. W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
oct 7-d3t* Proprietor.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

Lost,

YESTERDAY afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, a small BADGE or BREASTPIN, with the motto—Dix Mihi Veritas and the initials P. F. C. inscribed on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded, on leaving it at the
oct 8-d1t EXPRESS OFFICE.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD,

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech
I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.
I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland, N. C.

NEW ARRIVAL.
At Tucker, Andrews & Co.

FINE Black Merinoes,
do do Muslins,
do do Italian Cloth.
Oct. 11, 1864. 11-d2t.